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Plumatella, *Urnatella*, and *Cordylophora lacustris*. The fact that all these can thus thrive in absolute darkness throws some doubt upon the supposed sensitiveness of these forms to the presence or absence of light, as does also the fact that while *Paludicella Ehrenbergi* is said to seek the darkest corners, the speaker found his new species, *P. erecta*, apparently rejoicing in the glare of the full sunlight.

Of course many other creatures than those above named were casually seen in this connection, including chiefly amœbæ, free-swimming protozoans and entomostracans, planarian worms, hydras and aquatic insect-larvæ; but the former are particularly mentioned as among the most interesting and beautiful of those that freely and innocently drink of the same cup with ourselves.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Mr. EDW. POTTS, in the chair.

Nine persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“A Review of the American Species of the Genus *Hemiramphus*,” by Seth E. Meek and David K. Goss.

“A Review of the American Species of the Genus *Teuthis*,” by Seth E. Meek and Martin L. Hoffman.

“A Review of the American Species of *Scomberomorus*,” by Seth E. Meek and Robert G. Newland.

Tunisian Flints.—Dr. D. G. BRINTON remarked that the flints presented through him this evening had been received from the eminent archæologist, the Marquis de Nadaillac, whose son, an officer in the French army, obtained them at the station of Ras-el-Oued, near Biban, on the southeastern coast of Tunis. The specimens consist of flint chips, arrow-points, and a semi-lunar shaped implement of small size, which resembles the “stemmed scrapers” found in America. This form was obtained from the lower levels, and is characteristic, in France, of the later productions of the stone age, especially of that epoch called by French archæologists “the epoch of Robenhausen,” from the locality of that name in Switzerland. Chronologically, this is the first epoch of the appearance of man on the globe, the previous implement-using animals being more properly anthropoids. Those made use of stone only, not having learned the dressing of bone or horn. This view adds to the interest of the query as to the purpose of these scrapers, as they are called in default of a better name. That they were an important tool to the primitive man is evident from their wide distribution. They have been found in